

# TRAIN ARRIVALS

No. 1—9.00 p. m.  
No. 4—6.00 p. m.  
No. 7—10.55 p. m.  
No. 8—6.40 p. m.  
No. 9—4.45 a. m.

VOLUME 22.

## PARDON FOR ALTON IF JUDGE LANDIS CONVICTS

Roosevelt Will Possibly Act  
in Immunity Case Before  
Trial If Occasion  
Arises.

## U. S. ATTORNEY SIMS MAY BE REMOVED

Bonaparte Is After His Scalp But  
It Is Rumored That Attorney  
General Himself May Lose  
His Official Po-  
sition.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—If Judge Landis insists upon a prosecution of the Chicago and Alton road he can succeed in having the road indicted, tried and possibly convicted. If he does so the president will pardon the officials convicted. The president of the United States would seriously consider the pardoning of the officials of the Chicago and Alton road if Judge Landis insists upon their indictment and attempts to carry forward their prosecution, instead of extending them immunity as contemplated and desired by the administration.

If Mr. Sims, the United States district attorney at Chicago, persists in his determination to evade the instructions of the attorney general and won't dismiss the grand jury and re-institute immunity for the railroad, he will be dismissed from the government service and his successor appointed.

While the climax may witness the discharge of Mr. Sims before the Alton controversy is closed it is not probable that Mr. Bonaparte himself will be asked to withdraw from the cabinet at Washington.

Mr. Sims holds the confidence of President Roosevelt, but it may be that in the interest of the judiciary he will have to go.

The administration will not act until convinced that the district attorney has fully made up his mind not to follow the instructions given him.

**Fears Bud Example.**  
It becomes evident that a part of the interest taken by the administration in the immunity of the Alton arises from the fact that it has proceeded along the same line as in the Standard Oil company case to secure a conviction and indictment of other concerns it is after. The administration sees that in the event of failure to carry out its immunity promise to the Alton it will fall to secure desired evidence from the other concerns to which it has made similar promises.

The proposition that the president will pardon before trial, while seemingly unusual and startling, is not so much so in the view of the department of justice officials, when it is remembered that there are direct precedents in a number of states where men have been pardoned before tried or convicted. It is said the department of justice, law authorities have discovered authorities both in Kentucky and Kansas, and that the president will not hesitate to act if necessary to carry out what he believes to be a promise binding upon his administration.

**Sims May Go Anytime.**  
The removal of Sims, unless he can make some new and strong representations to the attorney general, seems to be well decided upon in the interest of discipline, and to show the efficacy of the administration in its efforts to carry out its pledges. It is admitted that Judge Landis may, if he chooses, appoint his own prosecuting officers and secure the desired indictment, and may also try to conduct a trial.

For the first time today the argument on the side of Judge Landis was secured. It was to the effect that no harm could be done by the indictment of the Alton, and that it would be a good "clap" to hold over the road in the event further testimony was desired from the officials of the road, and that they might, if given immunity at this time, have some surprise in store for them in the future. In other words, Judge Landis is reported as holding that while it may be decided necessary to grant immunity to some future time, no harm can be done by indicting the road within the period when the statute of limitations does not run, and then exercising deliberation in dismissing or quashing the indictments.

## TUCKER-PLATT CASE BEING INVESTIGATED

Denver, Colo., Sept. 7.—Under orders from General Mark D. Thomas, of the department of Colorado, Lieutenant George Spaulding is at Raton, N. M., gathering information in connection with the Tucker-Platt case. From the fact that his time while in Raton was spent in the company of C. M. Frey, brother of Mrs. Myrtle Platt, the woman accused in the case, W. F. Tucker and her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, complained to the department, it appears that the department considers there are two sides to the Tucker domestic trouble. When Lieutenant Spaulding arrived in Raton he located C. M. Frey and they spent the remainder of the day together. Frey signed a number of papers supposed to be depositions. Together the two men called on Mrs. Platt, who telephoned to her attorney as they left, and when they returned in the afternoon a second consultation was held.

Mrs. Platt is said to have denied the charges made against her by Mrs. Logan.

# ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

"WE GET THE NEWS FIRST"

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907.

## WEATHER FORECAST

Denver, Col., September 7—  
Fair tonight and Sunday.

NUMBER 210

## WHAT DOES IT COST YOU TO LIVE UNDER PRESENT PRICES FOR NECESSITIES?

Citizen Reporter Secures Few Statistics  
From Reliable Sources on Subject  
That Interests Every One—Couple  
Saved \$140 a Year on Income of \$60  
a Month But Now Earns \$75 and  
Don't Save a Cent.

## INTERESTING SERIES OF ARTICLES ON COST OF LIVING

Brief Table of Prices on a few Staples and Necessities Compared With Prices For Same One Year Ago—Department of Commerce and Labor Investigating Food Trust—How Little Could You Live on If You Had to Cut Down Your Expenditures and How Is Your Money Spent Now?

What does it actually cost you to live?

The Citizen has undertaken to find out. Today appears the first of a series of articles on the cost of living in Albuquerque. These stories are secured from persons thoroughly reliable by a member of The Citizen's staff who has been assigned to find out WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE.

Yesterday The Citizen published a story of statistics from the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington giving the actual expenses of a clerk rearing a family on \$12 a week. That story caused so much comment that The Citizen has arranged for a series of stories on the work of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which is now investigating in detail the cost of living.

Incidentally, The Citizen is endeavoring to find out what it costs to live in Albuquerque. The Citizen's reporter will endeavor to ascertain the cost of living to married and unmarried people, young married couples, couples with children and people having poor, ordinary and moderate incomes. When The Citizen makes what you consider an error, tell us. Write us what it costs you to live, how you arrange your living expenses and some of your experiences. No names will be used in these articles, but the facts are secured from persons in position to know whereof they speak.

Is said the price of living has gone up forty per cent in the last year. Has it?

Read what your friends and neighbors tell The Citizen about the cost of living, compare their statements with your own.

What does it cost to live? That's what we want to know. That's what you want to know. Help us to find out.

**Groceries Up 20 Per Cent.**

	1906.	1907.
Flour, best grade, per 100 lbs.	\$2.50	\$3.00
Flour, poor grade, per 100 lbs.	2.00	2.50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2.50	3.00
Bread is no higher than last year as sold at the local bakeries.		
Butter per pound is five cents higher than last year, and according to one merchant, higher than at any other time in the past twelve years.		
The price of milk and cream has been raised by some dairies, while others are charging the same price asked last year. Milk 5 cents a pint; cream 10 cents a jar.		
Coffee, the best quality, same as last year.		
Coffee of cheaper quality is \$2 a case higher than the merchants, who have raised the price to \$2.50. Good coffee 40 cents up; lower grades, 15 cents.		
Sugar is selling at 15 lbs. for \$1. The advance over last year has been about 15 cents.		
Potatoes, per cwt. in 1906, \$2.00; in 1907, \$2.50.		
Vegetables, home grown are about the same as last year. The imported vegetables are 10 per cent higher. For instance, cauliflower, which has to be shipped in, sold last year for 12 1/2 cents a pound. This year it costs 15 cents.		
Pickles which could be bought last year for 35 cents a gallon by the local merchants now cost 50 cents a gallon, and the retail price has been raised accordingly.		
Salt is higher by 10 per cent.		
Oat meal is retailed by the local merchants at the same price as last year, but the factories ask 40 cents a case more for it than last year. The two companies that manufacture it, the American Cereal company and the Great Western Cereal company, of Chicago, asking the same price, which is \$2.50.		
Case eggs sold last year for 20 cents. This year they cost 25 cents a dozen. Ranch eggs 40 cents a dozen.		

**Meats.**  
Beef leads the meat market when it comes to going up.

Lard sold last year for 8 1/2 cents and sells today for 11 1/2 cents.

Mutton is the only other item in the meat line that has taken a raise. Mutton which sold for 15 cents last year, costs 17 1/2 cents a pound now.

Racon, per lb., best quality, last year 18 cents; present retail price, 20 cents.

Ham, per lb., best retail price, last year 18 cents; present retail price, 20 cents.

Beef and pork are on a par with the prices of last year, the best cuts, bringing possibly a slight advance over the prices of last year.

**Fuel.**  
Coal, domestic, 1906, \$4.00; 1907, \$4.50.  
Coal, hard, 1906, 3.00; 1907, 3.50.  
Wood, factory, per load, 2.50; 1907, 3.25.  
Wood, mountain, 1906, 3.50; 1907, 4.25.

**Clothing.**  
Men's clothing, according to a local merchant who has just returned from a visit to the factories, is 20 per cent higher than last year. The factories are overworked with work and don't care whether they get any orders or not. An Albuquerque merchant called at the factory where Shawmut goods are made and found the salesroom closed. He was told that no orders would be accepted.

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wanted some day to own a house and it was toward that end that we began to save. I know that living expenses then were considerably cheaper. In addition, we had no clothing to buy that first year, both of us having a sufficient supply with the exception of a few small articles.

"We had no systematic way of saving—that is like most young people, we did not try to save a cent in sum each month but we put by a dollar here and there as we found we could. We thought we were saving and we were on a small scale.

**How They Managed.**  
"We started housekeeping the first year of our married life. We paid \$12 rent for a small four-roomed house which I furnished comfortably on savings I made before we were married. That left me without capital. We spent most of our evenings at home—we had few acquaintances in the city and we spent little for entertainment. That was a small item, but looking back I see where it counted.

**Friends Cost Money.**  
"Friends cost money to the man on a small salary. Not that we would trade our friends for what they cost us but it all counts up. We like to play cards. It is our only amusement and when we have a few friends in for a game, the refreshments cost us 50 or 60 cents, light a small sum and etc. Add this several times a week to your expense account and you know what your friends cost you reduced to dollars and cents. By this I do not mean to say it offsets the pleasure of good friends. Then when you go calling in return, there is generally some small expense—a bit of something to brighten up your wife's dress, a new hat for yourself—perhaps a new hat, your shoes need shining or something of that nature.

**How They Dress.**  
"We do not dress extravagantly. I have a suit that I wear on state occasions—Sunday, evenings and holidays. I have one good business suit and when it is being mended, I have a combination coat and trousers and other remnants of old suits which I can wear and still appear neat and tidy. I press my own clothing.

"It costs more to dress my wife becomingly than it does myself. Not that she wears better clothes than I do but women's clothing is higher and they require more clothing than a man proportionately. At least we found it so. Feminine attire requires a number of fancy articles that cost money."

**His General Idea.**  
"What does it cost you to live according to your rough estimate?" he was asked. The reply was:

"The greatest expense is food. This approximates about one third of my wages; rent consumes one sixth of my income and, as you may well be surprised, laundry costs almost another sixth. These three items consume two thirds of my salary. Clothing for the family and other sixth and this leaves one sixth left for the payment of \$42 a year for insurance premiums, \$8 a year for lodge fees and all other expenses and amusements and incidentals.

"Such are our expenses at present though we do not live in the three room cottage any more. We kept house in an establishment of our own only a little over a year, then we stored our furniture and it is still in storage. The reason we broke up housekeeping was that my wife was called to her home and on account of the illness of a member of her family and was compelled to stay away four months. When she returned we started to boarding. We secured a room for \$10 a month and got pretty good table board for the two of us for \$10 a week. Thus our actual expenses for living was \$50 a month.

**Light Housekeeping.**  
After living in this manner for a few months we decided that saving money was concerned that we had just about as much as before, which was little enough, but we grew tired of boarding and tried another scheme. We secured a room for \$10 a month and got pretty good table board for the two of us for \$10 a week. Thus our actual expenses for living was \$50 a month.

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## Cleveland Police Believe This Woman Shot Her Husband



Mrs. John J. Phillips, Wife of the Clubman Who Was Murdered Daringly in His Own Home.

## WIFE'S PECULIAR STORY KILLED HIS WIFE AND OF HUSBAND'S CUT HIS OWN DEATH THROAT

Clubman Shot in His Own House, Presumably by a Burglar.

PROBABLY KILLED BY SOMEONE IN HIS FAMILY

Cleveland, O., Sept. 7.—Dark and mysteriously are the circumstances surrounding the death of John J. Phillips, clubman and until very recently a wealthy coal operator.

Mr. Phillips was shot in the back of the neck at 1 o'clock in the morning, dying five hours later, his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Phillips, told the physician, the chief of police and the coroner that he was a victim of burglars. These officials, after a hasty investigation, rejected the burglar theory and declared that Phillips had committed suicide, but the autopsy except away both theories, and it was immediately announced that Phillips was murdered—not for robbery, but in all probability, by an enemy in his own house.

Parties living in the adjoining house heard Fish and his wife last night in a violent altercation in which he called her many vile names and declared he would kill her. No reason for his quarrelling is known, as the woman was of quiet disposition and seldom received any visitors, and never had any scandal attached to her name.

Mrs. Fish was a favorite in the neighborhood owing to her charitable nature and the fact that she had been murdered caused almost a riot among her friends, who insisted that Fish had killed her and that her murder must be avenged.

**Her Story.**  
It was more than half an hour after the shooting, she says, before it occurred to her to open the front door and cry for help. Nobody responded.

The physician who was finally summoned lives only three doors away. Mrs. Phillips' excuse for not calling him sooner was that she could not find his telephone number.

Mrs. Phillips declined to testify before the coroner until after she had consulted a lawyer. Her testimony was given reluctantly, and she accused the coroner of attempting to bulldoze her. Her statement differed materially at several points from that of her niece.

Both stated that after the shooting they saw a strange man standing outside the house. Sheriff McGarry was called into consultation with Deputy Coroner Hooch and an arrest is expected at an early date.

## FIRST FOOTBALL ACCIDENT OCCURS

Chicago, Mass. Sept. 7.—The first football accident of the season occurred here within one minute of the beginning of the first practice game yesterday. The collar bone of Fred Briggs, of the Chicopee high school eleven, was broken in a mass play.

**MISSIONARY OF PROMINENCE DEAD.**  
Boston, Mass. Sept. 7.—Rev. Quilley Spauld D. D. missionary for the Universalist church, well known in the denomination throughout the country, died at his home at Medford Hills last night, aged 62.

## PEOPLE PAY ENORMOUS TRIBUTE TO FOOD TRUSTS

Dishonest Corporations Taking Advantage of Inventions Are Responsible For Conditions.

## COMMON PEOPLE'S SHARE GOBBLED UP

Consumer, Tied Body and Soul Must Pay Prices Demanded by Great Monopoly of Starve. Uncle Sam Preparing to Act.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—In its work of gathering figures concerning the increased cost of living, the bureau of statistics of the United States government is gradually unfolding the responsibility for the great increase in the cost of living today, and why it is that the poor man finds himself eating "poorer" in the midst of good times.

The department will announce within a short time that the trusts and the very rich are eating up the poor man's share of the great prosperity. That's the simple truth. Many people like to forget this fact. But that is useless. Trusts are 'souless.' They are economic entities. They are the 'creators of law.' They are endowed with all the intelligence of their creators, all the shrewdness, all the craft, all the greed; and they lack all the rest. They lack all that makes their makers human.

**Cold Storage Trust.**  
There is a cold storage trust. Take that as a sample. See what it does. Less than 10 years ago eggs entered into the diet of the poor. During the summer eggs were plentiful, with prices at 10 and 12 cents a dozen, or lower. So of chickens.

What has happened? Invention produced cold storage. The trust (in this case, the Armour and great trusts) saw the opportunity. Eggs and chickens could be preserved even for years. Hah! Then we can buy cheap and sell high, the trust magnates said. We can absorb all that are offered, keep them off the market until we get ready to sell, and get our price. That's what has happened. That's why you pay the enormous prices you are paying today. By cold storage methods the retail price of eggs is kept between 25 and 30 cents in summer and 35 to 50 cents in winter.

**Business and Charity.**  
Go ask the cold storage trust if it is not sorry for poor people who no longer can eat eggs. What would be the reply? Ask Mr. Armour, Jr., ask the secretary of the Armour company, or the Armour refrigerated car lines. What will they say? "It is all due to an economic law. It is supply and demand. We are in business. One cannot confuse business with charity. We have nothing to do with the poor. They must take care of themselves."

And the trust goes on perfecting its monopoly of the refrigerated railroad cars, storage plants, in great markets like Chicago, New York, Kansas City, etc.; goes on adding a commission business to its storage business, carrying business; absorbing the poultry, eggs and the vegetable supply from the farm country through which its cars travel; locking them up in huge cold warehouses, and holding them there until they can exact their enormous margin of tribute.

**Seattle Wakes Up.**  
That is what one food trust is doing in Seattle. The people have awakened to it. The city codes trust has created a great free market place, and invites the farmer to come in and sell direct. But Seattle is about the only city which is alive to the situation.

The poor man can scarcely afford beef nowadays. The price is nearly prohibitive. The reason is well known. The methods of the great trust were exploited in the action begun by Attorney General Moody two years ago in Chicago—and defeated by the ruling of a system-made judge. Having killed local competition the trust makes the price of beef and other meats what they want.

And remember this—the cold storage trust is only the best trust out of another class.

There are other trusts to which the poor man pays tribute—often without knowing it. The lumber, iron, glass and building trades trusts exact their tribute in the form of rent. The poor man is not building houses himself; but his landlord is. And his landlord pays more for all these building materials, owing to the unduly high prices forced by the combinations which deal in them. So he raises the rent. He says he has to.

**Other Monopolies.**  
The woman who goes to the store to buy a spool of cotton thread now pays six or seven cents instead of four or five. This raise is due to the thread trust.

There is magnificent industry coming up in the United States in canning and preserving vegetables and fruits; an industry protected by a high tariff and founded on child and women labor. This industry is doing, in part, what the cold storage trust does.

**Blown to Pieces.**  
Boston-on-the-Don, Russia, Sept. 7.—Six men were blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of two bombs.

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